

team effort and I know everyone in Minnesota is proud of their accomplishments.

RELATING TO THE LIBERATION OF
THE IRAQI PEOPLE AND THE
VALIANT SERVICE OF THE
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES
AND COALITION FORCES

SPEECH OF

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 2004

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support, and most heartfelt gratitude to our troops and their families.

It is often said that "freedom is not free," Mr. Speaker. I couldn't agree more. The price of freedom—the freedom that we enjoy here in the United States and freedom that we have helped preserve or create—is great. The cost of freedom is measured in dollars, in time lost away from family and friends, and it is measured in human lives lost on distant battlefields thousands of miles away.

Wherever you serve, in Iraq, in Afghanistan, and around the world, you rise to answer the call for freedom without reservation.

So today I rise, in support of our troops who continue to help ensure peace and freedom around the world, and to the families of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in pursuit of freedom.

We are grateful and humbled by your capabilities, your courage, and your commitment to the great cause of freedom. You are our heroes and our greatest hope for the future.

Thank you for all that you do. God bless the United States of America.

RELATING TO THE LIBERATION OF
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SPEECH OF

HON. ANDER CRENSHAW

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 2004

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 557 to commend the valiant service of the men and women of the United States and Coalition armed forces. One year ago these men and women were called on not only to protect the national security of the United States, but also to free the world of a ruthless and brutal dictator. I feel privileged to represent a large number of these men and women in the Fourth Congressional District of Florida.

In the beginning hours of the conflict, brave pilots of the Air Force flew bombing missions without knowing if they would be a target of Saddam's weak, but still existent surface to air missile capability. U.S. Marines stormed the port of Umm Qasr to ensure Saddam could not use his oil facilities to commit acts of environmental terrorism as he had in Operation Desert Storm. The United States Army pushed forward quickly to take Baghdad before Sad-

dam could use his own people as human shields; while the fleet of the United States Navy sat ready to launch air and Tomahawk strikes to support them. If there is one thing that Operation Iraqi Freedom has demonstrated to the American people, it is that there is no longer a dividing line between active and reserve component troops in armed conflict. The men and women of the Florida National Guard were trained and ready to deploy within 24 hours when asked by their Commander in Chief. These citizen soldiers left higher paying jobs and loving families to fight in an inhospitable and rough environment with their active duty counterparts. It was this dedication and courage that defeated Saddam and his regime. It was this dedication and courage that rebuilt schools and hospitals so the people of Iraq could receive these basic human services for the first time in three decades.

As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, I visited Iraq in August of last year. On this trip, I had the opportunity to sit down and talk with both active and reserve members of the Army, Marines Corps, and Air Force about their experiences. All of these men and women were proud of the mission of the United States and were eager to tell stories of grateful Iraqis.

I recently had the pleasure of meeting up again with an officer who I had first met on my trip to Iraq. When I asked him how he was doing, he told me the sad story of how he had just visited one of his soldiers who had lost both of his legs in Iraq. Even with this gruesome memory, he told me that both he and his soldiers would do it all over again. This officer's sentiment demonstrates the dedication and courage of our armed forces and it is this reason I rise to speak in support of H.R. 557.

HALLOWEEN SAFETY ACT OF 2004

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 2004

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Halloween Safety Act of 2004, legislation to change the date on which daylight saving time ends each year in the interest of the safety of our children. This is a companion bill to S. 1803, introduced by Senator MICHAEL ENZI of Wyoming.

As we all know, the holiday of Halloween falls on October 31st, typically just a few days after the switch from daylight saving time to standard time. As a result of turning our clocks back, many young children go out to trick-or-treat around their neighborhoods or towns when darkness has already fallen by five or six o'clock in the evening. Parents are faced with the decision of whether or not to allow their children to go trick-or-treating in the dark, which creates a safety hazard for children running from house to house, and for motorists who must contend with children darting out into the streets.

Valerie Vainieri Huttie, the Chairwoman of the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and David L. Ganz, who is both a Bergen County Freeholder and the Mayor of Fair Lawn, New Jersey, have raised this issue at the county government level and have asked that I act on a federal level to address

this problem. The Halloween Safety Act of 2004 extends daylight saving time each year until the first Sunday in November, instead of the last Sunday in October, thereby ensuring that Halloween falls during daylight saving time each year.

I am proud to acknowledge that this safety problem has already been partly addressed in Bergen County, New Jersey. Fair Lawn's beloved police officer, the late Mary Ann Collura, implemented a special "glow stick" program so that young children would be adequately lit and visible as they walk the streets trick-or-treating. Since her untimely death in the line of duty last April, the glow stick program has gone countywide in Bergen County, thanks to the initiative of County Executive Dennis McNerney and his staff, Bergen County Prosecutor John Molinelli, and the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

By modestly changing the date that daylight saving time ends and that standard time begins, children in Bergen County and across the country would be safer and would have extended hours of daylight in which to participate in this holiday. I commend Freeholders Huttie and Ganz for sponsoring a resolution adopted by the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders urging the change of daylight saving time, and I thank them for their commitment to the safety of the children of New Jersey and our Nation. I urge prompt consideration of the Halloween Safety Act of 2004.

H.R. _____

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Halloween Safety Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME EXTENDED TO FIRST WEEK IN NOVEMBER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a(a)) is amended by striking "last Sunday of October" and inserting "first Sunday of November".

(b) EFFECT ON EXISTING STATE ELECTIONS.—Any law in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act which is—

(1) adopted pursuant to section 3(a)(2) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 by a State with parts thereof in more than one time zone; or

(2) adopted pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of such Act by a State that lies entirely within one time zone,

shall be held and considered to remain in effect as the exercise by that State of the exemption permitted by such Act unless that State, by law, provides that such exemption shall not apply.

(c) ADJUSTMENT OF OPERATING HOURS OF DAY TIME BROADCASTERS.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any regulation issued under law, the Federal Communications Commission shall, consistent with any existing treaty or other agreement, make such adjustment by general rules, or by interim action pending such general rules, with respect to hours of operation of daytime standard amplitude modulation broadcast stations as may be consistent with the public interest in receiving interference-free service.

(2) The general rules, or interim action, undertaken under paragraph (1) may include variances with respect to operating power and other technical operating characteristics.

(3) At any time after the adoption of general rules under paragraph (1), the general rules may be varied with respect to particular stations and areas because of the exigencies in each case.